

# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 5]

नई विल्ली, शनिवार, जनवरी 29, 1994 (माघ 9, 1915)

No. 5]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1994 (MAGHA 9, 1915)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
[Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation]

### भाग III—खण्ड 2 (PART III—SECTION 2)

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस  
[Notifications and Notices Issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta the 29th January 1994

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"NIZAM PALACE", 2nd M S O  
Building, 5th, 6th and 7th  
Floor 234/4, Acharya Jagadish  
Bose Road, Calcutta-700020

Rest of India.

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पेटेंट कार्यालय  
एकस्व तथा अभिकल्प  
कलकत्ता, शिरो 29 जनवरी 1994

पेटेंट कार्यालय के कार्यालयों के पते एवं क्षेत्राधिकार  
पेटेंट कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कलकत्ता में अवधित है  
तथा बम्बई, दिल्ली एवं मद्रास में इसके शास्त्र कार्यालय हैं,  
जिनके प्राधीनिक क्षेत्राधिकार जौन के आधार पर निम्न रूप में  
प्रदर्शित हैं :—

पेटेंट कार्यालय शास्त्र, टांडोडी इस्टर्न,  
तीसरा तल, लोअर पर्सन (परिषम),  
बम्बई-400013।

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य  
क्षेत्र एवं मध्य शासित क्षेत्र गोआ, दमन तथा  
दीपि एवं दावरा और नगर हवेली।

तार पता—“पेटेंटोफिस”

पेटेंट कार्यालय शास्त्र,  
एकक सं. 401 से 405, तीसरा तल,  
नगरगांगिका बाजार भवन,  
सरावनी मार्ग, करोल बाग,  
नई दिल्ली-110005।

हिमाण्णा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अमृतसर  
पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य क्षेत्रों  
एवं मध्य शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ शहर दिल्ली।

तार पता—“पेटेंटोफिक्स”

#### ALTERATION OF ENTRIES IN THE REGISTER OF PATENTS AGENT UNDER RULE 103 OF THE PATENTS RULES 1972

In pursuance of application on form 52, the addresses of  
Principal Place of business, branch offices and qualifications  
in respect of Mr. M. K. Chakrabarti, have been altered to :  
Principal place of business : M/s. I. S. Davar & Co.

and

M/s. H. V. Williams & Co., both of flats—1B & 1C,  
'Monalisa' 17, Camac Street, Calcutta-700017.

Branch Offices : M/s. L. S. Davar & Co. and M/s. H. V.  
Williams & Co., both of 506, Shakuntala, 59, Nehru  
Place, New Delhi-110019.

Qualifications : LL.B. Advocate

Application for Patent filed at the Head Office at 234/4,  
Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-20.

The dates shown in the crescent branch are the dates  
claimed under section 135, of the patents Act, 1970.

15th December, 1993

787/Cal/93. Phillips petroleum company. Polymodal coupled resinous blocked copolymers

788/Cal/93. Om Chandra Kafley. Process for the manufacture of kafleys nicotine free cigarette and other items of smoking from leaves other than tobacco.

789/Cal/93. Intermarket Media and promotions limited. Rotating display element

पेटेंट कार्यालय शास्त्र,  
61, बालाशाह रोड,  
मद्रास-600002।

धान्य प्रदेश, कलाटिक, केरल, समिननाडु, राज्य  
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी, नक्षदीप,  
स्थितिकाय तथा एमीनीचिप द्वीप।

तार पता—“पेटेंटोफिस”

पेटेंट कार्यालय (प्रधान कार्यालय),  
दिल्ली पैरेस, दिवसीय बहुतायी कार्यालय,  
भजन 5, 6 तथा 7वां तल,  
234/4, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड,  
कलकत्ता-700020।

भारत का अधिकार क्षेत्र।

तार पता—“पेटेंट्स”

पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 या पेटेंट नियम, 1972 में अप्रे-  
क्षित मभी आवेदन-पत्र, सचिनाए, विवरण या अन्य प्रत्येक पेटेंट  
कार्यालय के केवल उपयोग कार्यालय में ही प्राप्त किए जाएंगे।

शुल्क :—शुल्कों की अवार्द्धी या से नद्द की जाएगी अधिका  
उपयुक्त कार्यालय है नियंत्रक को भूगतान योग्य भवादेश अधिका  
डाक बाइप या जहां उपयोग कार्यालय अवस्थित है; उस स्थान  
के उत्तराधिकार वैक से नियंत्रक को भूगतान योग्य वैक कुपट  
अधिका से द्वारा की जा सकती है।

16th December, 1993

790/Cal/93. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours and Company Improved Ballistic Structure.

791/Cal/93. Bugatti Electronics S.R.L. Multi-function feed-back control system for internal combustion engines.

17th December 1993

792/Cal/93. Patent-treuhand-gesellschaft F. elektrische glüh-lampen MBH. Circuit arrangement for radio-frequency operation of one or more loads connected to one another in parallel.

793/Cal/93. Instytut chemii pizemyslowej. A method of preparation of trichloroisocyanuric acid.

794/Cal/93. United Technologies Corporation. Method of reconditioning of high strength superalloy articles by inertia friction welding. (Divided out of No 1038/Cal/89 dated 15-12-89).

795/Cal/93. Shree Hari Pada Dolai. Symbolization of agricultural product.

20th December, 1993

796/Cal/93. Satya Ranjan Panja. Watchdog roof guard.

797/Cal/93. Swapan Kumar Chaitopadhyay. A novel refractory flame-gunning composition.

798/Cal/93. Thomson Consumer Electronics INC. Automatic display of auxiliary video information during audio muting.

799/Cal/93. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Halogenated cinnamic acids and esters thereof, processes for the preparation thereof and halogenated aryl diazonium salts.

800/Cal/93. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Salts of copolymer, of ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids and ethylenically unsaturated fatty acid derivatives.

801/Cal/93. Patent-treuhand-gesellschaft fur elektrische gluh-lampen MBH. Circuit arrangement for igniting a low-pressure discharge lamp.

802/Cal/93. PATENT TREUHAND GESELLSCHAFT FUR elektrische gluhlampen MBH. Circuit arrangement for operating low-pressure discharge lamps.

803 Cal/93. Mcneil-ppc, INC Environmentally friendly cutamenial tampon assembly and method of construction.

804/Cal/93. Low water binder, S.A. Process for the manufacture of a low-water requirement cementitious material and the material so manufactured.

805/Cal/93. Garry Randall Hart. Precision structural system. (convention No. PL6390 dated 18-12-92 in Australia convention No. PL9422 dated 17-6-93 in Australia).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED IN THE PATENT OFFICE BRANCH, AT TODI ESTATES, IIIrd FLOOR, SUN MILL COMPOUND, LOWER PAREL(W), BOMBAY-400013.

4th November, 1993

370/Bom/93. Manjula Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. An improved scouring preparations from fly ash arising from thermal power plant and a method of producing the same.

5th November, 1993

371/Bom/93. Crompton Greaves Ltd. A blank dispensing unit for a power press particularly inclinable C frame power press associated with a pick and place blank feeding system.

372/Bom/93. Crompton Greaves Ltd. An oscillating vacuum operated pick and place blank feeding system for an inclinable C frame power press.

373/Bom/93. Hindustan Lever Ltd. U.K. Priority dt 05-11-92. Cosmetic composition.

374/Bom/93. Dilip Shantaram Dahanukar. Process for manufacturing herbal powdered mass impregnated with insect feed bait form making water based foliar spray liquid for minimising damage due to insect attack in a sustained manner and promoting healthy agricultural plant growth and crop yield therefrom.

375/Bom/93. Dilip Shantaram Dahanukar. Process for manufacturing organic composition impregnated with insect feed bait forming manure beads/pellets for controlling sustained insect attack and promoting healthy agricultural plant growth and yields thereof.

376/Bom/93. Indo-Biotech Foods Limited. Process for manufacturing organic additive for liquid organic spray manures for retarding their evaporation and promoting healthy agricultural growth and crop yields therefrom.

377/Bom/93. Indo-Biotech Foods Limited. Process for manufacturing fruit jam and the like bread spread without any preservatives and artificial flavouring essences.

8th November, 1993

378/Bom/93. Harish Textile Engineers Ltd. Improvements in or relating to sueding machines.

379/Bom/93. Harish Textile Engineers Ltd. Air jet closing device.

380/Bom/93. Rajas Amarnath Nathuji. Device for growing a seedling/stem cutting for transplanting the same in the field.

381/Bom/93. Automotive Research Association of India. Improved energy absorbing elements for high energy absorption bumpers.

382/Bom/93. Priyal Khanderao Kulkarni and Vijay Priyal Kulkarni. An improved U shaped collapsible bondage for medication of human teeth and gums.

10th November 1993

383/Bom/93. Chandrakant Sitaram Indulkar. Improvement in binding mechanism of flat office file.

384/Bom/93. Shilchar Core Pvt. Ltd. A slitting method of the circular cross sectional wound core material.

12th November, 1993

385/Bom/93. Prabhakar Deodhar and Lila Dhar Sanababu. A telephone circuit.

386/Bom/93. ISOVOLTA Oesterreichische Isolierstoffwerke Aktiengesellschaft. A halogen free resin mixture having self extinguishing properties.

15th November, 1993

387/Bom/93. Vipin Champsey Shah. A new type of solar collector.

16th November, 1993

388/Bom/93. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Gawanapati. A method of producing dehydrated agricultural food products and an equipment thereof.

389/Bom/93. Hindustan Lever Ltd. G.B. Priority dt. 16-11-92. Detergent compositions.

390/Bom/93. Hindustan Lever Ltd. G.B. Priority dt. 18-11-92. ICE Confections.

17th November, 1993

391/Bom/93. Bejan Rustomji Ichhaporia. Electronics sun lock drive.

18th November, 1993

392/Bom/93. Hindustan Lever Ltd. G.B. Priority dt. 30-11-90. Method and apparatus for the production of tagged articles.

393/Bom/93. Cosmos Pharmaceutical Corporation. A process of manufacturing chemical compositions comprising cyclo and bicyclo alkenes which have anti-androgenic activity.

19th November, 1993

394/Bom/93. Vijay Ganesh Joglekar. A method and apparatus for irrigating plants at root zone.

395/Bom/93. Basil Almeida. An interactive board game simulating the rules of games such as, football, hockey, ice hockey, rugby, American football, water polo and the like.

396/Bom/93. Sharad Bhalchandra Navathe. A surface disinfectant composition.

397/Bom/93. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Confectionery.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE BRANCH, 61, WAILAJAH ROAD, MADRAS-600002.

6th December, 1993

870/Mas/93. Dr. Nanda Kishore. Methods of preparing a medicina ARBEETHAL for treating Beta Thalassemia & Sickle Cell Anaemia.

871/Mas/93. Multistock International Limited. Improvements in plate. (December 7, 1992; Australia).

872/Mas/93. Foseco International Limited. Refractory Compositions. (December 22, 1992; Great Britain).

873/Mas/93. Centre Technique Des Industries Mechaniques. Process for chromium plating subjected to rubbing.

7th December, 1993

874/Mas/93. Societe Des Produits Nestle S.A. Milk product.

875/Mas/93. Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft. Safety fuse to prevent ignition of a shell in the initial part of its flight, and a shell equipped with such a fuse.

876/Mas/93. Kubota Corporation. Filtration membrane cartridge.

877/Mas/93. ABB Flakt AB. Method for controlling the current pulse supply to an electrostatic precipitator.

8th December, 1993

878/Mas/93. Solvay Interrox Limited. Microbicidal Compositions. (December 24, 1992, United Kingdom).

879/Mas/93. Bechtel Group Inc. Combined power environmental cycle (CPEC).

880/Mas/93. Dana Corporation. Composite powdered metal retaining ring.

9th December, 1993

881/Mas/93. The South India Textile Research Association. A device for reducing long length thin faults of yarn in ring frames and ring frames provided with said device.

882/Mas/93. Welgro B.V. Vehicle for transporting powder-form, granular or pellet-like material and method for unloading such vehicle.

883/Mas/93. Pull Corporation. Manufacturing method for producing sterile milk using dynamic microfiltration.

10th December, 1993

884/Mas/93. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B.V. Refined petroleum wax composition.

885/Mas/93. Nettanickal John Joseph. A laterite stone cutting machine.

#### ALTERATION OF DATE UNDER SECTION 16

Patent No. 173024 (27/M/91) Ante-dated to 10th July, 1987.

Patent No. 173026 (386/M/91) Ante-dated to 28th August, 1989.

Patent No. 173027 (538/M/91) Ante-dated to 18th October, 1989.

Patent No. 173028 (537/M/91) Ante-dated to 18th October, 1989.

Patent No. 173029 (612/M/91) Ante-dated to 18th December, 1989.

#### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the Applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on Form-14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, given notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office on the prescribed Form-15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed alongwith the said notice or within one month of its date as prescribed in Rule-36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

The classifications given below in respect of each specification are according to Indian Classification and International Classification.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta or the appropriate Branch Office on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office. Photo copying charges may be calculated by adding the number of pages in the specification and drawing sheets mentioned below against each accepted specification and multiplying the same by two to get the charges as the copying charges per page are Rs. 2/-.

#### स्वीकृत सम्पूर्ण विनिदेश

एन्ड्रेडवारा यह सूचना वी जाती है कि सम्बद्ध आवेदनों में तो किसी पर पेटेंट अनुदान का विरोध करने के इच्छुक कोई व्यक्ति, इसके द्वितीय से चार (4) महीने या अपेक्षित अवधि दो उक्त 4 महीने की अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के तहत विहित प्रपत्र 14 पर अवैदित एक महीने की अवधि से अधिक न हो, के भीतर कभी भी नियंत्रक, एकस्य की उपयुक्त कार्यालय को एसे विरोध की सूचना विहित प्रपत्र 15 पर है सकते हैं। विरोध सम्बन्धी लिखित वक्तव्य, उक्त सूचना के साथ अधिक पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के नियम 36 में यथा विहित इसकी तिथि के एक महीने के भीतर ही फाइल किए जाने चाहिए।

“प्रत्येक विनिदेश के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए वर्गीकरण, भारतीय वर्गीकरण तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण के अनुसृप हैं।”

स्थांकन (चित्र आरेखों) की फोटों प्रतिनाम यदि कोई हों, के साथ विनिदेशों की टाईकन अथवा फोटों प्रतिनाम की आपूर्ति पेटेंट कार्यालय, कलकत्ता अथवा उपयुक्त शाखा कार्यालय द्वारा विहित लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार जिसे उक्त कार्यालय में पश्च-व्यवहार द्वाग सुनिश्चित करने के उल्लंगन उसकी अदायगी पर की जा सकती है। विनिदेश की पृष्ठ मध्य के साथ प्रत्येक स्वीकृत विनिदेश के सामने नीचे वर्णित चित्र आरेख कारेजों को जोड़कर उसे 2 से गणा करके, (व्यापक प्रत्येक पृष्ठ का लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार 2/- रु. है) फोटो लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार का परिकलन किया जा सकता है।

Ind. Class - 194 C<sub>5</sub> -[GROUP - LXIII(4)]

173021

Int. C<sup>11</sup> - H 01 G 7/18

#### HIGH YIELD PAN SHAPED GETTER DEVICE

Applicant : S A E S GETTERS SpA ITALIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY, OF VIA GALLARATE, 215/217, MILANO ITALY.

Inventors : (1) PAOLO DELLA PORTA  
(2) DANIELE MARTELLI  
(3) GIUSEPPE URSO  
(4) STEFANO TRIVULLATO

Application No. 294/MAS 89 filed April 19, 1989.

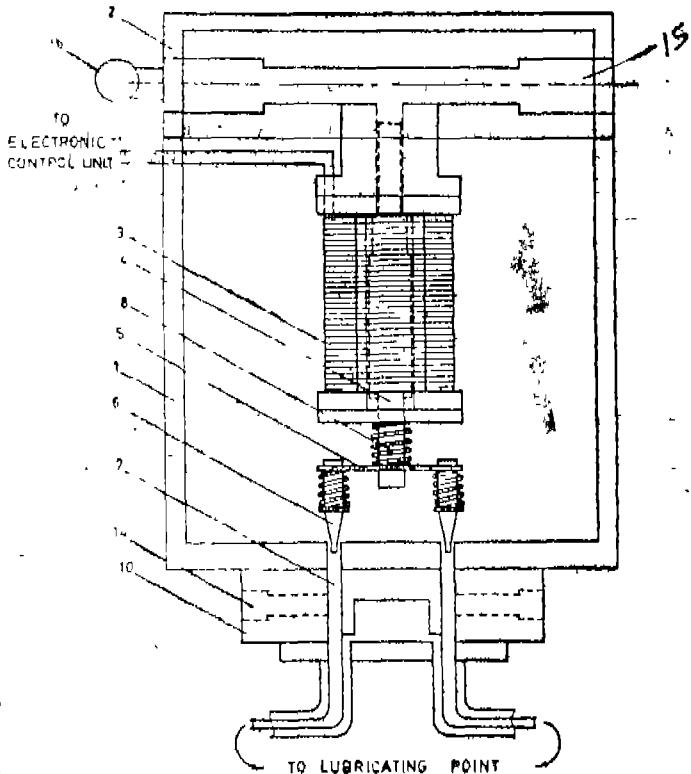
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 16 Claims

An evaporable getter device for mounting in an electron tube comprising a pan-shaped container having a vertical sidewall formed around the perimeter of a disc-shaped bottom wall and a pulverized getter metal vapour releasing material pressed into the space formed by said sidewall and said bottom wall and first heat transfer retarding means adapted to delay the transfer of heat in a circumferential direction through said getter metal vapour releasing material and second heat transfer retarding means adapted to delay the transfer of heat in a radial direction through the getter metal vapour releasing material when the getter device is heated by currents induced from an RF field created by a coil positioned outside the tube opposite the getter device.

(Com. - 18 pages;

Draws. - 2 sheets)



Ind. Class - III - [GROUP - XXI(2)]

173022

Int. Cl. - D 04 B 35/28

**A COMBINED DROP AND MIST LUBRICATION DEVICE FOR SUPPLYING PREDTERMINED QUANTITY OF LUBRICANT AUTOMATICALLY TO THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF A KNITTING MACHINE AT DESIRED INTERVALS**

Applicant : THE SOUTH INDIA TEXTILE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, COIMBATORE AFRODROME P. O., COIMBATORE - 641 014, TAMIL NADU, INDIA, A SOCIETY REGISTERED UNDER THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1860.

Inventors : (1) TAKAD VEDAMURTHY RATNAM  
 (2) RAMACHANDRA NAIDU RAMAMURTHY  
 (3) Srinimalai GOUNDER RAMASWAMY

Application No. 313/MAS/89 filed April, 25, 1989.

Complete Specification left April 17, 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 2 Claims

A combined drop and mist lubrication device for supplying predetermined quantity of lubricant automatically to different parts of a knitting machine at desired intervals, the said lubrication device comprising a lubricant container (1) with a lid (2); an electrically operated solenoid (3) placed vertically into the said container (1) and attached to the lid (2) of the said container (1); a plunger (4) made of magnetic material placed in the central bore of the solenoid, the said plunger (4) being capable of moving up and down freely; a horizontal plate having at least one conical stopper (6) disposed vertically, the said horizontal plate (5) being attached to the lower part of the said plunger (4), the said conical stopper(s) (6) being seated in coaxial delivery tube(s) (7) provided at the bottom of the container (1) for closing lubricant passage when the solenoid (3) is not energised and a compressed air chamber (12) attached to the lower side of the said lubricant container for providing compressed air required for mist lubrication through a passage (11) along the periphery of the said coaxial tube(s) (7).

(Prov. 11 pages; Com. 12 pages;

Draws. - 2 sheets.)

Ind. Class - 32-E - [GROUP - IX(1)]

173023

Int. Cl. - C 08 F 219/16

**A PROCESS FOR THE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION OF A RANDOM COPOLYMER OF ETHYLENE AND PROPYLENE**

Applicant : UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OF OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, DANBURY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT 06817, U.S.A.

Inventors : (1) FRED CHUN CHIEN TWU  
 (2) IAN DONALD BURDETT

Application No. 375/MAS/89 filed May 11, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 11 Claims (No. drawing)

A process for the continuous production of a random copolymer of ethylene and propylene, comprising contacting propylene, ethylene and optionally one or more higher alpha-olefin monomers in the gas phase in a fluidized bed with a catalyst system comprising (i) a solid catalyst precursor which includes magnesium titanium; a halogen which is chlorine, bromine or iodine or mixture thereof; and a polycarboxylic acid ester containing two coplanar ester groups attached to adjacent carbon atoms; (ii) a hydrocarbyl aluminium cocatalyst; and (iii) a silicon compound of the formula  $R_a Si Y_b X_c$  in which R is a hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms; Y is OR or OVOT; and X is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, or iodine; each R and Y are alike or different, a is an integer from 0 to 3; b is an integer from 1 to 4; c is 0 or 1; and  $a + b + c = 4$ ; containing at least one silicon oxygen carbon group, wherein the atomic ratio of aluminium to titanium is in the range of 5 to 300; the temperature in the fluidized bed is in the range of 50°C to 150°C; the atomic ratio of aluminium to the said silicon compound is in the range of 0.5 to 100; the propylene partial pressure is in the range of 50 to 600 psi; and the ethylene partial pressure is in the range of 0.25 to 25 psi.

(Com. - 24 pages)

Ind. Class - 206-E - [GROUP - LXII]

173024

Int. Cl.<sup>4</sup> - H 04 B 5/04

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

**A WIDE AREA PAGING SYSTEM**

Applicant : METROCAST; A GENERAL PARTNERSHIP DULY ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. OF 11021 VIA FRONTERA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92127, U.S.A.

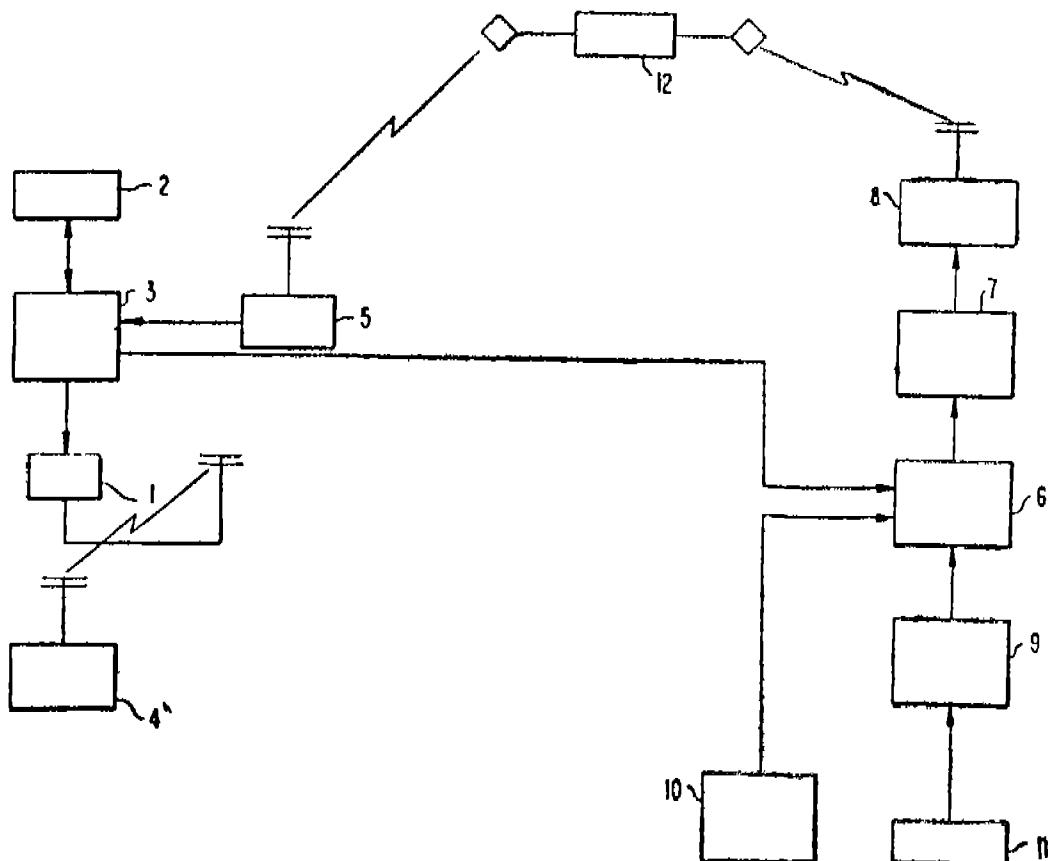
Inventors : (1) H DEAN CUBLEY  
 (2) BARTUS H BATSON  
 (3) THOMAS D DI NOTO  
 (4) JOHN B MACLEOD  
 (5) ROBERT M SKOMER

Application No. 27/MAS/91 filed January 17, 1991.

Divisional to Patent No. 169399 (270/MAS/87); Ante-dated to July 10, 1987.

## 11 Claims

A wide area paging system, said system comprising : local page processing means within each geographical area served by said wide area paging system, wherein said local page processing means has means for receiving page information, control means for controlling at least one conventional radio common carrier for broadcasting said page information throughout said geographical area and page information receiving means for receiving said page information; and central page processing means connected to each of said local page processing means for receiving copies of page information from said local page processing means, said copies being distributed by said central page processing means to said local processing means, for broadcast in a geographical area other than the geographical area from which said page information originated.



(Com. - 70 pages)

Drwgs.-9sheets)

Ind. Class - 140-A, &amp; B, - [GROUP - K1(2)] 173025

Int. Cl.<sup>4</sup> - C 10 M 107/08

A METHOD OF PREPARING A LOW-SLING HIGH-TACK FIBER LUBRICANT COMPOSITION HAVING A FINAL VISCOSITY OF 50 TO 200 SUS AND A LOW-SLING HIGH-TACK FIBER LUBRICANT COMPOSITION.

Applicant : HENKEL CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, OF 7900 WEST 78TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55435, U.S.A.

Inventors : (1) JOHN T CHILDERS  
 (2) JESSAC D FLEMING

Application No. 245/MAS/91 filed March 25, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 15 Claims (No drawing)

A method of preparing a low-sling, high-tack fiber lubricant composition having a final viscosity of 50 SUS to 200 SUS comprising the steps of :

(a) admixing (i) a mineral oil vehicle having a viscosity of 40 to 200 SUS and 5 to 50 SUS lower than the final viscosity of the lubricant (ii) an emulsifier or mixture of emulsifiers in an amount sufficient to stabilize and homogenize the

lubricant and render it scourable, and (iii) an ultra-high molecular weight polyisobutylene additive having a number average molecular weight of at least 4,500,000 and comprising a mixture of isobutylene polymers ranging in number average molecular weight of 2,000,000 to 6,000,000, to provide an admixture having a viscosity of 10 to 30 SUS above the final viscosity of the lubricant; and

(b) agitating the mixture containing the polyisobutylene additive by applying controlled low shear forces to reduce the viscosity to the final viscosity of the lubricant and provide a lubricant containing 78% to 90% by weight mineral oil vehicle, 0.05% to 0.15% by weight polyisobutylene additive and a final viscosity of 50 to 200 SUS;

wherein the percentages are based on the weight of the total lubricant composition and the viscosities are in SUS at 100°F.

(Com. - 17 pages)

Ind. Class - 32F<sub>2</sub>(b)-[GROUP - XI(1)] 173026

Int. Cl. - C 07 D 203/00; 207/00

#### A METHOD OF PREPARING DERIVATIVES OF CAPTOPRIL COMPOUND

Applicant : SEPRACOR, INC., A DELAWARE CORPORATION, OF 33 LOCKE DRIVE, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752, U.S.A.

Inventor : CHARLES M ZEPP

Application No. 386/Mas/91 filed May 15, 1991.

Divisional to Patent Application No. 644/Mas/89; Antedated to August 28, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

#### 1 Claim

A method of preparing a derivative of a captopril compound represented by the general formula IX of the accompanying drawings,

wherein :

R is hydroxy, -NH<sub>2</sub> or lower alkoxy;

R<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, halide, phenyl or substituted phenyl wherein the substituents on the phenyl are halide, lower alkyl, hydroxy or lower alkoxy;

R<sub>2</sub> is O, S or NH;

R<sub>3</sub> is optionally present, if present it is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, phenoxy, hydroxy, thio, alkylthio, arylthio, wherein the aryl group contains 6-26 carbons, halide, phenyl or substituted phenyl wherein the substituents on the phenyl are halide, lower alkyl, hydroxy or lower alkoxy and wherein the R<sub>3</sub> substituents can be substituted for any methylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-) hydrogen(s) of the ring;

R<sub>4</sub> is optionally present and if present it is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, phenoxy, hydroxy, thiol, alkylthio, arylthio, wherein the aryl group contains 6-26 carbons, halide, phenyl or substituted phenyl wherein the substituents on the phenyl are halide, lower alkyl, hydroxy or lower alkoxy and wherein the R<sub>4</sub> substituents can be substituted for any methylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-) hydrogen(s) of the ring;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

p is 1, 3 or 4 and

said method comprises :

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula

L(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> C<sub>6</sub>HR<sub>1</sub> CO<sub>2</sub>H (formula XV)

wherein R<sub>1</sub> is as defined above and L is a leaving group, with a compound of formula

R<sub>3</sub>=C=S (formula XI)

wherein R<sub>3</sub> is O, S or NH and a compound of the group represented by formula XII of the accompanying drawings,

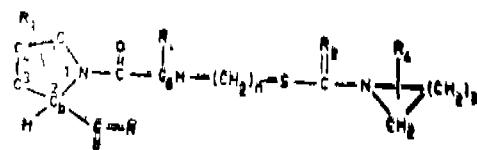
wherein p and R<sub>4</sub> are as defined above; to form a compound represented by the formula XIII of the accompanying drawings,

wherein p, n, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are as defined above;

(b) converting said compound of formula XIII obtained in step (a) to an acylating agent by reacting it, for example, with the acid chloride of an inorganic acid;

(c) reacting the said acylating agent with a compound of the group represented by formula XIV of the accompanying drawings, to form the said compound of formula IX, and

(d) isolating the said compound represented by the formula IX and if desired converting the same to its basic salt in a known manner.



FORMULA - IX

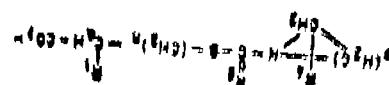


FORMULA - XII



FORMULA - XIV

FORMULA - V



(Com. - 10 pages)

- Drawgs. - 2 sheets)

Ind. Cl. 32-F(b) [GROUP—IX(1)]

173027

Int. Cl. : C 07 D 239/06

## A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A TETRAHYDROPYRIMIDINE COMPOUND.

Applicant : TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.,  
A JAPANESE CORPORATION, OF 3-6, DOSHOMACHI,  
2-CHOME, CHUO-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Inventors : (1) HIDEKI UNEME  
(2) ISAO MINAMIDA  
(3) TETSUO OKAUCHI  
(4) NORIKO HIGUCHI

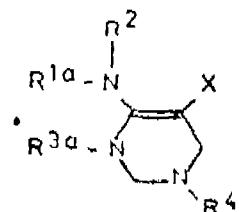
Application No. 538/MAS/91 filed July 16, 1991.

Divisional to Patent Application No. 769/MAS/89; Ante-dated to October 18, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 2 Claims

A process for producing a tetrahydropyrimidine compound of the formula 1-a of the accompanying drawings



FORMULA - 1 - a

or its salt,

wherein R<sup>1a</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3a</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of :

(1) a hydrogen atom;

(2) a hydrocarbon group selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group of 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of 2 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and an aralkyl group of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, said hydrocarbon group being unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, thioxo, cyano, carbamoyl, carboxyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl, sulfo, halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, phenylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, phenoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulfonyl, amino, C<sub>1-4</sub> acylamino, methylamino, ethylamino, isopropylamino, isopropylamino, n-butylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, cyclohexylamino, anilino, C<sub>2-4</sub> acyl, benzoyl and a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 5-imidazolyl, 3-isooxazolyl, 4-isooxazolyl, 5-isooxazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 3-(1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl), 5-(1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl), 1, 3, 4-oxadiazolyl, 3-(1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl), 5-(1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl), 1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 4-(1, 2, 3-thiadiazolyl), 1, 2, 3-thiadiazolyl, 1, 2, 4-triazolyl, 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, N-oxido-2, 3-pyridyl, N-oxido-4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-2-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-4-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-5-pyrimidyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, N-oxido-3-pyridazinyl, N-oxido-4-pyridazinyl, benzofuryl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazinyl, oxothiazinyl, tetrazolo (1, 5-b) pyridazinyl, triazolo (4, 5-b) pyridazinyl, oxoimidazinyl, dioxotriazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyranyl, thiopyranyl, 1, 4-oxazinyl, morpholinyl, 1, 4-thiazinyl, 1, 3-thiazinyl, piperazinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolidinyl, quinololinyl, 1, 8-naphthyridinyl, purinyl, pteridinyl, dibenzofuranyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl and phenoxazinyl, said heterocyclic ring or fused ring derivative thereof being unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of said substituents for said hydrocarbon group;

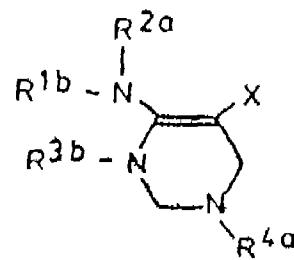
C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, and when said hydrocarbon group is aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl, said substituents further including a member selected from the group consisting of an alky group of 1 to 15 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of 2 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group of 2 to 20 carbon atoms and an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms; and

(3) a five to eight-membered heterocyclic ring or a fused ring derivative thereof selected from the group consisting of 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl, 5-pyrazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 5-imidazolyl, 3-isooxazolyl, 4-isooxazolyl, 5-isooxazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 3-(1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl), 5-(1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl), 1, 3, 4-oxadiazolyl, 3-(1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl), 5-(1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl), 1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 4-(1, 2, 3-thiadiazolyl), 1, 2, 3-thiadiazolyl, 1, 2, 4-triazolyl, 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, N-oxido-2, 3-pyridyl, N-oxido-4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-2-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-4-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-5-pyrimidyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, N-oxido-3-pyridazinyl, N-oxido-4-pyridazinyl, benzofuryl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazinyl, oxothiazinyl, tetrazolo (1, 5-b) pyridazinyl, triazolo (4, 5-b) pyridazinyl, oxoimidazinyl, dioxotriazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyranyl, thiopyranyl, 1, 4-oxazinyl, morpholinyl, 1, 4-thiazinyl, 1, 3-thiazinyl, piperazinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolidinyl, quinololinyl, 1, 8-naphthyridinyl, purinyl, pteridinyl, dibenzofuranyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl and phenoxazinyl, said heterocyclic ring or fused ring derivative thereof being unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of said substituents for said hydrocarbon group;

wherein at least one of R<sup>1a</sup> and R<sup>3a</sup> is a group of the formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-R<sup>5</sup> (wherein R<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of said unsubstituted five-to eight-membered heterocyclic ring, said substituted five to eight membered heterocyclic ring, said fused ring thereof and an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms substituted atoms substituted with 1 to 5 halogen atoms, and n is equal to 0 or 1); and

X represents an electron accepting group selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> aryloxycarbonyl, pyridyloxycarbonyl, thienyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulfonyl which may be substituted with halogen and a C<sub>1-4</sub> acyl group which may be substituted with halogen; or a salt thereof,

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula VI of the accompanying drawings



FORMULA - VI

or its salt, wherein  $R^{1a}$ ,  $R^{2a}$ ,  $R^{3a}$  or  $R^4$  independently means (1) hydrogen, (2) the above-defined substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon group or (3) the above-defined substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, provided that at least one of  $R^{1a}$ ,  $R^{2a}$ ,  $R^{3a}$  and  $R^4$  means a hydrogen atom, and  $X$  has the same meaning as defined above, with a compound of the formula VII of the accompanying drawings,



### FORMULA - VII

wherein  $R^7$  means (2) the above-defined substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon group and  $Y$  means halogen atom or an alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy or acyloxy which may be substituted by halogen, the amount of the compound VII or its salt being 0.8 to excess equivalent based on the compound of the formula VI.

in the absence of a solvent or in a proper solvent at 20 to 150°C, if necessary, in the presence of an organic or inorganic base.

(Com. 57 pages:

Drawings. 7 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 32-F. 2(b)—[GROUP—IX(1)]

173028

Int. Cl. : C 07 D 239/06

### A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A TETRAHYDROPYRIMIDINE COMPOUND.

Applicant : TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., A JAPANESE CORPORATION, 3-6, DOSHOMACHI, 2-CHOME, CHUO-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Inventors : (1) HIDEKI UNEME  
 (2) ISAO MINAMIDA  
 (3) TETSUO OKAUCHI  
 (4) NORIKE HIGUCHI

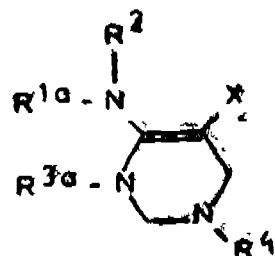
Application No. 537/MAS/91 filed July 16, 1991.

Divisional to Patent Application No. 769/MAS/89; Antidated to October 18, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

### 2 claims

A process for producing a tetrahydropyrimidine compound of the formula I-a of the accompanying drawings or its salt,



FORMULA I-A

wherein  $R^{1a}$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{3a}$  and  $R^4$  are the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of :

2—437GI/93

(1) a hydrogen atom;

(2) a hydrocarbon group selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group of 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of 2 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and an aralkyl group of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, said hydrocarbon group being unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, thioxo, cyano, carbamoyl, carboxyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxycarbonyl, sulfo, halogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy, phenoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio, phenylthio,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulfinyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulfonyl, amino,  $C_{1-6}$  acylamino, methylamino, ethylamino, n-propylamino, isopropylamino, n-butylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, cyclohexylamino, anilino,  $C_{2-4}$  acyl, benzoyl and a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 3-isooxazolyl, 4-isooxazolyl, 5-isooxazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 1, 2, 3-triazolyl, 1, 2, 4-triazolyl, 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 5-pyridyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl and indolyl, said heterocyclic group being unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 4 substituents selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, halophenoxy, and halo  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and when said hydrocarbon group is aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl, said substituents further including a member selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group of 1 to 15 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of 2 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group of 2 to 20 carbon atoms and an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms; and

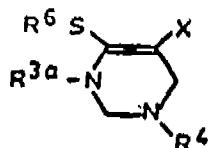
(3) a five to eight-membered heterocyclic ring or a fused ring derivative thereof selected from the group consisting of 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl, 5-pyrazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 5-imidazolyl, 3-isooxazolyl, 4-isooxazolyl, 5-isooxazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 3-(1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl, 5-(1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl), 1, 3, 4-oxadiazolyl, 3-(1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl), 5-(1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl), 1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 4-(1, 2, 3-thiadiazolyl), 5-(1, 2, 3-thiadiazolyl), 1, 2, 5-thiadiazolyl, 1, 2, 3-triazolyl, 1, 2, 4-triazolyl, 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, N-oxido-2, 3-pyridyl, N-oxido-4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-2-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-4-pyrimidyl, N-oxido-5-pyrimidyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, N-oxido-3-pyridazinyl, N-oxido-4-pyridazinyl, benzofuryl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, triazinyl, oxotriazinyl, tetrazolo (1, 5-b) pyridazinyl, triazolo (4, 5-b) pyridazinyl, oxoimidazinyl, dioxorimidazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyranyl, thiopyranyl, 1, 4-oxazinyl, morpholinyl, 1, 4-thiazinyl, 1, 3-thiazinyl, piperazinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indoldinyl, quinomodinyl, 1, 8-naphthyridinyl, purinyl, pteridinyl, dibenzofuranyl, carbazoyl, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl and phenoxazinyl, said heterocyclic ring or fused ring derivative thereof being unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of said substituents for said hydrocarbon group;

wherein at least one of  $R^{1a}$  and  $R^{3a}$  is a group of the formula  $-(CH_2)_nR^5$  (wherein  $R^5$  is selected from the group consisting of said unsubstituted five-to eight-membered heterocyclic ring, said substituted five to eight membered heterocyclic ring, said fused ring thereof and an aryl group of 6 to 10

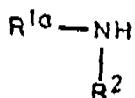
carbon atoms substituted with 1 to 3 halogen atoms, and  $n$  is equal to 0 or 1); and

$X$  represents an electron accepting group selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy carbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl,  $C_{6-10}$  aryloxycarbonyl, pyridyloxycarbonyl, thiencyloxycarbonyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulfonyl which may be substituted with halogen and a  $C_{1-4}$  acyl group which may be substituted with halogen; or a salt thereof,

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula IV of the accompanying drawings, wherein  $R^{2a}$ ,  $R^1$ , and  $X$  have the same meanings as defined above and  $R^a$  means a lower alkyl group with an amine of the formula V of the accompanying drawings



FORMULA - IV



FORMULA - V

or its salt, wherein  $R^{1a}$  and  $R^2$  have the same meanings as defined above, the amount of the amine or its salt being 0.8 to 10 equivalents based on the compounds of the formula IV in the absence of a solvent or in a proper solvent at 0 to 100  $^{\circ}C$ , if necessary, in the presence of an organic or inorganic base and or a heavy metal salt.

(Com. 54 pages;

Drwgs. 7 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 32-F<sub>2</sub>(n)—[GROUP—IX(1)]

173029

Int. Cl. : C 07 D 521/00

**A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF GUANIDINE DERIVATIVE AND A SALT THEREOF.**

Applicant : TEKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., 3-6, DOSHOMACHI 2-CHOME, CHUO-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN, A JAPANESE COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) HIDEKI UNEME  
 (2) KEICHI IWANAGA  
 (3) NORIKO HIGUCHI  
 (4) ISAO MINAMIDE  
 (5) TETSUO OKAUCHI

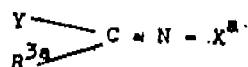
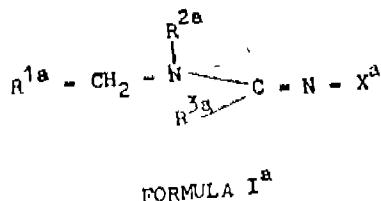
Application No. 612/MAS/91 filed August 13, 1991.

Divisional to Patent Application No. 928/MAS/89; Ante-dated to December 18, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

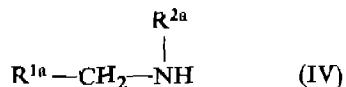
2 claims

A process for the preparation of the guanidine derivative of formula (Ia) shown in the accompanying drawings comprising reacting a compound of formula (III) of the accompanying drawings,



FORMULA III

wherein  $Y$  is a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl-thio group,  $R^{3a}$  is a secondary or tertiary amino group,  $X^a$  is nitro group or trifluorocetyl group with a compound of the formula IV



wherein  $R^{1a}$  is an optionally substituted heterocyclic group,  $R^{2a}$  is hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, at a temperature of  $-20^{\circ}C$  to  $150^{\circ}C$  for 10 minutes to 50 hours and recovering the product by any known method, and preparing salt thereof by conventional method.

(Com. 60 pages:

Drwgs. 10 sheets)

Ind. Class—32-C—[GROUP-IX(1)]

173030

Int. Cl. : C 07 K 3/00

**A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A PROTEIN**

Applicant : CENTRO DE INGENIERIA GENETICA Y BIOTECNOLOGIA, A GOVERNMENT OF CUBA ORGANIZATION, OF 31 STREET, 1/156 & 190, CUBANACAN, PL AYA, HAVANA, CUBA

Inventors : (1) RICARDO SII VA RODRIGUEZ  
 (2) MANUEL SELMAN HOUSSEIN SOSA  
 (3) GERARDO GUILLEN NIETO  
 (4) LUIS SATURNINO HERRERA MARTINEZ  
 (5) JULIO RAUL FERNANDEZ MASO  
 (6) TIDIA INES NOVOA PEREZ  
 (7) JUAN MORALES GRILLO  
 (8) VIVIAN MOREIRA CORDOVA  
 (9) SONIA GONZALEZ BLANCO  
 (10) BEATRIZ TAMARGO SANTOS  
 (11) JESUS AUGUSTO DEL VALLE RO-SALES  
 (12) EVLIN CABALLERO MENENDEZ  
 (13) ANABEL ALVAREZ ACOSTA  
 (14) EDELGIS COUZEAU RODRIGUEZ  
 (15) SILIAN CRUZ LEON  
 (16) ALEXIS MUSACCHIO LASA

Application No. 662/MAS/91 filed on September 4, 1991.

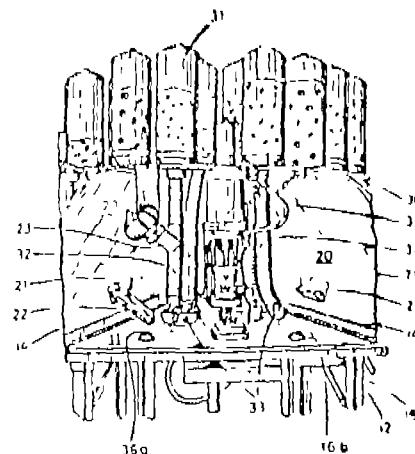
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 6 Claims

A process for preparing a protein selected from the group consisting of (1) protein P64k of *Neisseria meningitidis* essentially having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID No. 1, (2) a fusion protein comprising said protein P64k, (3) a Lipoamide deshydrogenase able to induce antibodies against said protein P64k, (4) an acetyl transferase able to induce antibodies against said protein P64k, and (5) a modification of any one of proteins (1) to (4) which is able to induce antibodies against said protein P64k, comprising the steps of transforming host cells with an expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence coding for said protein by means of known bioconversion techniques; culturing the transformed host cells under known growth conditions and nutrient medium and isolating the resulting protein in a conventional manner.

(Compl. Specn. 44 pages;

Drgns.—3sheets)



Cl. 71 E

173033

Int. Cl. E 02 F 3/14.

"BUCKET SYSTEMS FOR EXCAVATION APPARATUS".

Applicant : BUCYRUS-ERIE COMPANY OF P.O. BOX 500, 1100 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53172, UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Inventors : (1) DONALD JACOB BEHLENDORF, (2) FREDERICK JOHN KEIP, (3) ROBERT LOUIS BENSON.

Application No 607/Cal/89; filed on 27th July, 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent rule 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

## 10 Claims

A bucket system for an excavating apparatus comprising; A bucket having side walls, a rear wall and a floor having a forward lip with excavating teeth extending therefrom, and drag and dump lines connected to a forward portion of said bucket and hoist lines connected to rearward portions of said side walls, side walls having upper wall edges extending downwardly toward said rear wall to join said rear wall at a level lower than front portions of said side wall and defining open area means with the rear wall to provide an open back area of the rear of said bucket, said open area constructed and arranged with respect to an upper edge portion of said rear wall to afford a complete dumping of said bucket.

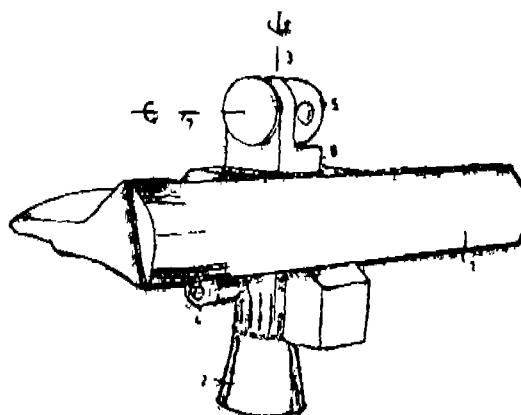


Fig 1

(Compl. specn 18 pages;

Drgns. 3 sheet(s).

Cl. 129 M.

173035

Int. Cl. B 23 D 15/02, 15/06.

"APPARATUS FOR SHEAR-CUTTING A STACK OF AMORPHOUS STEEL SHEETS."

Applicant : GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF 1 RIVER ROAD, SCHENECTADY 5 NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) ALAN IRWIN TAUB, (2) MINYOUNG LEE, (3) LOUIS EMERSON HIBBS JR.

Application No. 753/Cal/89; filed on 13th Sept., 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent rule 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

## 8 Claims

Apparatus for shear-cutting a stack of thin amorphous steel sheets along a cutting plane that extends transversely of said stack, comprising;

(a) first and second blades each having a first surface for engaging said stack at one side thereof and a second surface that extends transversely of said first surface and generally parallel to said cutting plane, the first and second surfaces of each blade intersecting at a corner,

(b) means for positioning said blades at the start of a cutting operation so that said corners are positioned at opposite sides of said stack and also on opposite sides of said cutting plane in juxtaposition thereto, and

(c) means for moving one of said blades during a cutting operation so that the corner thereof moves towards the corner of the other blade in a direction parallel to said cutting plane, thereby causing the corners of said blades to shear cut the stack along said cutting plane, and further characterised by :

(d) said first surface of said one blade being disposed at a predetermined rake angle with respect to a reference plane extending through a point on the corner of said one blade and normal to said cutting plane and to the direction of motion of said one blade,

(e) said first surface of said other blade being disposed at a predetermined rake angle with respect to a reference plane extending through a point on the corner of said other blade and normal to said cutting plane and to the direction of motion of said one blade, and

(Compl. specn. 23 pages;

Drgns. 3 sheets).

Cl. 206 C.

173034

Int. Cl. G 01 S 13/00.

"SURVEILLANCE SENSOR".

Applicant : HOLLANDSE SIGNAALAPPARATEN B.V. ZUIDELIJKE HAVENWEG 40, 7550-GD HENGELO, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventor : DE GROOT, GERRIT.

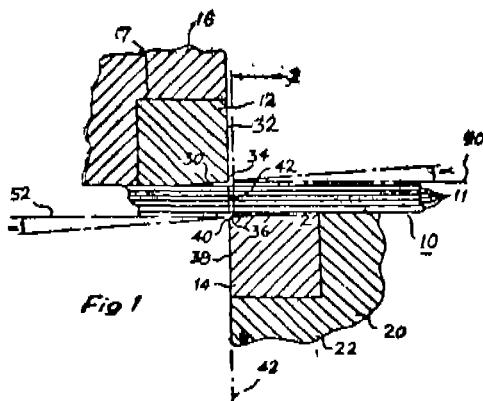
Application No. 738/Cal/89; filed on 7th September, 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent rule 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

## 26 Claims

Surveillance sensor which is provided with at least one surveillance radar antenna rotatable about at least one first axis of rotation, characterised in that the surveillance sensor is provided with at least one electro-optical sensor mechanically connected to the radar antenna.

(f) the sum of said rake angles being a negative value of between 5 degrees and 35 degrees.



(Compl. specn. 11 pages;

Drgn. 1 sheet)

Cl. 129-G-XXXV.

173036

Int. Cl. B 21 K 21/16.

"A METHOD FOR MAKING METAL MATRIX COMPOSITE BODIES".

Applicant : LANXIDE TECHNOLOGY COMPANY, LP. OF TRALEE INDUSTRIAL PARK, NEWARD, DELAWARE 19714-6077, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) DANNY RAY WHITE, (2) ANDREW WILLARD URQUHART.

Application No. 799/Cal/89; filed on 29th Sept. 1989.

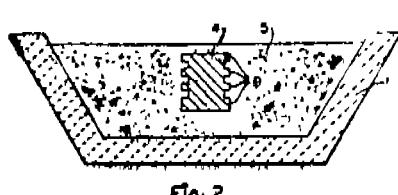
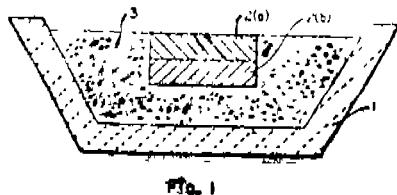
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent rule 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

### 39 Claims

A method for making a metal matrix composite, comprising : forming an ingot of matrix metal as herein defined; at least partially surrounding said ingot with a substantially non-reactive filler as herein defined;

heating at least said ingot to render it molten, thereby forming a source of molten matrix metal; and

spontaneously infiltrating the filler with said molten matrix metal.



(Compl. specn. 44 pages.

Drgns. 3 sheets).

Cl. 172 Cl & 172-C 9.

173037

Int. Class. D 01 G 15/02, 15/08, 15/14.

"A DEVICE IN A CARDING MACHINE WITH MOVING CARD TOP, MADE OF COVER BARS PROVIDED WITH GRANITURE".

Applicant : TRUTZSCHLER GMBH & CO. KG. OF DUVENSTR. 82-92, D-4050, MUNCHENGLADBACH 3, WEST GERMANY.

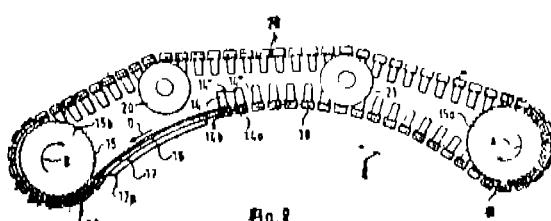
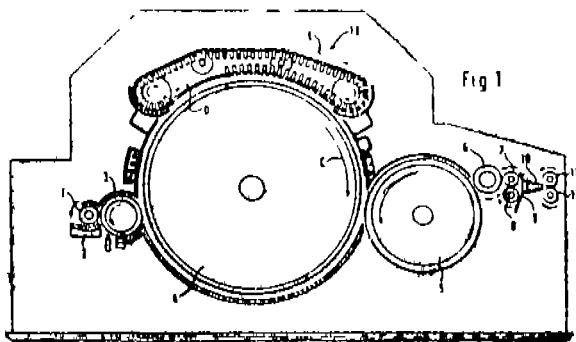
Inventor : PETER JAGST.

Application No. 826/Cal/89; filed on 04th October, 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent rule 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

### 26 Claims

The device in a carding machine with the moving card top of cover bars provided with graniture, in which case at least one endless flexible strap is provided during the forward run of the cover bars and where the cover bars slide on the ways with their both the ends and subsequently are guided back again on the said lying opposite to the sideways, wherein the outer side (16a) of the flexible strap (16) and the ends (14a) of the cover bars (14; 14'; 14", ..., 14n) being adapted to be in engagement in the interlocking state with each other.



(Compl. specn. 19 pages;

Drgns. 8 sheets).

Cl. 63B.

173038

Int. Cl. H 02 K 37/00.

"A ROTOR ASSEMBLY FOR A STEPPING MOTOR FOR AN ELECTRONIC TIMEPIECE".

Applicant : TIMEX CORPORATION, OF P. O. BOX 2126, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT 06720, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) MICHEL PLANCON, (2) MICHEL BERTRIX.

Application No. 871/Cal/89; filed on 19th Oct. 1989.

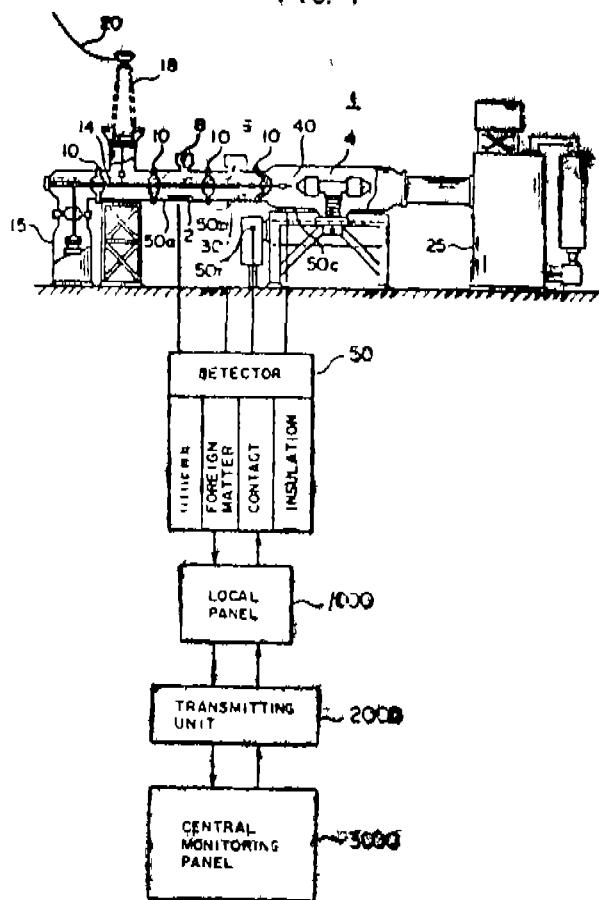
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.





band component of the frequency analysis result, and said central monitoring panel means providing at least one of an output and display indicative of abnormalities detected

FIG. 1



(Compl. specn. 103 pages.)

Drgns. 41 Sheets.)

Cl. : 93

173043

Int. Cl. : C 30 B 9/02; 29/12; 29/16.  
H 01 L 39/00  
H 01 F 7/00

"METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING MATERIAL HAVING SUPERCONDUCTING PROPERTIES AT ROOM TEMPERATURE."

Applicant : DR. MIHIR SEN, PREVIOUSLY OF BURN STANDARD LTD., OF 10, HUNGERFORD STREET, CALCUTTA-700 016, AND NOW OF 138A, HARISH MUKHERJEE ROAD, CALCUTTA-700 025, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Inventors : DR. MIHIR SEN.

Application No. 552/Cal/89 filed on 12th July, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims

A process for the preparation of a super conducting material exhibiting super conducting properties at temperatures in the range of 150 to 300°K having electrical resistivity of

10<sup>-6</sup> ohm meter, withstanding critical current density of 4x10<sup>10</sup> Am<sup>2</sup>, withstanding critical magnetic field of 15 Tesla and made from metal oxides of bismuth, barium and copper in molar quantities of metals of bismuth, barium and copper in the atomic ratio of 1 : 1.8 : 3.0, which comprises preparing a thorough blend of bismuth oxide, barium carbonate, copper hydroxide carbonates taken in quantities capable of yielding molar quantities of their respective oxides at the end of the process (i) grinding them into a paste with an organic solvent like ethanol or;

(ii) making a solution with an organic solvent like ethanol acidic acid or propionic acid, preferably propionic;

(iii) homogenizing the said paste or homogenizing the said solution with or without conventional homogenizing agents, as herein described;

(iv) evaporating the solvent and calcining the material;

(v) subjecting the calcined material of step (iii) to a step of thermal treatment in the temperature regions of 750° to 890°C in air;

(vi) grinding and moulding the thermally treated material;

(vii) sintering the moulded material under oxygen in the presence of inert gas, and finally;

(viii) cooling the sintered material in a controlled manner.

(Compl. Specn. 23 pages.)

Drgns. 4 sheets)

Cl. : 32 F1

173044

Int. Cl 4 : B 01 J 14/00.  
C 07 C 19/02.

PROCESS FOR SEPARATION OF HYDROGEN FLUORIDE FROM A MIXTURE.

Applicant : E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, OF WILMINGTON DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : LEO ERNEST MANZER, VELLIYUR NOTT MALIKARJUNA RAO, RICHARD T. ROCKWELL, MICHAEL ANDREW SISK, FDWIN JAMES WARWAS.

Application No. 608/Cal/89 filed on 27th July 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A process for the separation of hydrogen fluoride (HF), 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane (FC-123), and/or 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1, 2-tetrafluoroethane (FC-124), from an initial mixture comprising HF, FC-123 and/or FC-124, the process comprising the steps of :

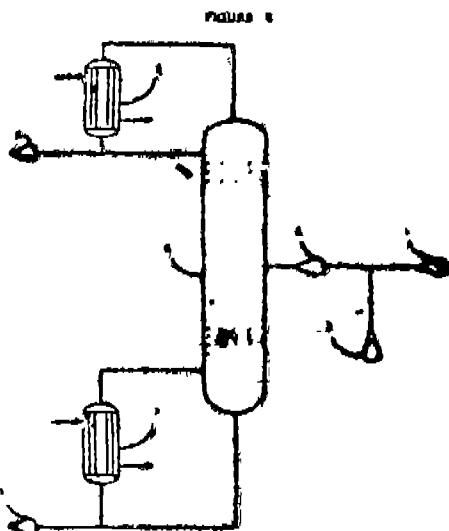
(a) controlling the molar ratio of hydrogen fluoride to 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane in said initial mixture by adding 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane when the molar ratio of hydrogen fluoride to 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane from the initial mixture provided in a steps (a) and initial mixture with a molar ratio of hydrogen fluoride to 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane of 1.3 : 1, or less;

(b) separating the initial mixture provided in step (a) by azeotropic distillation in a distillation column having a temperature of from about 50°C to 300°C and a pressure of from about 0.10 MPa to about 4.0 MPa at the bottom of the column;

(c) removing top products from the distillation column which contain a portion of the 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane from the initial mixture provided in a steps (a) and substantially all of the hydrogen fluoride from the initial mixture provided in step (a) and which comprise at least one

low boiling azeotrope selected from the group consisting of azeotropes of hydrogen fluoride and 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane, azeotropes of hydrogen fluoride and 2-chloro-1, 1, 1, 2-tetrafluoroethane, and azeotropes of hydrogen fluoride and both 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane and 2-chloro-1, 1, 1, 2-tetrafluoroethane; and

(d) removing bottom products from the distillation column which are substantially free of hydrogen fluoride and which comprise 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane; wherein sufficient 2, 2-dichloro-1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane is withdrawn from the bottom of the distillation column to maintain said temperature and pressure.



(Compl. Specn. 18 pages.)

Dings. 1 sheet)

Cl. 155A+B+155 F2

173045

Int. Cl. : B 01 D 13/04.

C 08 J 5/22.

WATER PERMEABLE MEMBRANE E.G. REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANE SUITABLE FOR DESALINATION APPLICATIONS AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME

Applicant: HYDRANAUTICS CORPORATION, OF SUITE E, 11111 FLINTKOTE AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 921221, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: JOHN EDWARD TOMASCHKE.

Application No. 652/Cal/89 filed on 9th August 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 31 Claims

A water permeable membrane, e.g. reverse osmosis membrane, suitable for desalination applications, comprising a micro-porous support, such as herein described, having provided thereon a coating of an ultra-thin membrane of interfacially polymerised product of (1) an essentially monomeric, aromatic polyamine such as herein described, having at least two amine functional groups, and (2) an essentially monomeric, aromatic, amine-reactive component, such as herein described, comprising a polyfunctional acyl halide or mixture thereof wherein the amine-reactive component has, on the average, at least about 2.2 acyl halide groups per molecule thereof, and (3) a monomeric amine salt, such as herein described.

(Compl. Specn. 22 pages)

Dings. Nil

Cl. : 32 F4

173046

Int. Cl. : C 07 C 143/06.

## PURIFICATION OF ALKANESULFONIC ACIDS USING OZONE.

Applicant: ELF ATOCHEM NORTH AMERICA, INC., OF THREE PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19102, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: MARTIN NOSOWITZ.

Application No. 762/Cal/89 filed on 18th September 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 7 Claims

A process for purification by oxidizing oxidizable organic impurities, which include an alkyl alkanethiolsulfonate, from an alkanesulfonic acid of formula  $RSO_2H$  where R represents an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbons contained in a straight or branched chain or in a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms in the ring and comprising contacting said alkanesulfonic acid with an ozone-containing gas for a contact time not exceeding 8 hours at a temperature of from about 20°C to 100°C, said ozone-containing gas having an ozone concentration in the range of from 0.001 to 10% by weight.

(Compl. Specn. 13 pages)

Dings. Nil

Cl. : 40 B

173047

Int. Cl. : C 08 F 4/54

## "PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A CATALYST FOR THE POLYMERIZATION OF ALPHA-OLEFINS".

Applicant: HIMONT INCORPORATED, OF 2801 CENTERVILLE ROAD, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE U.S.A.

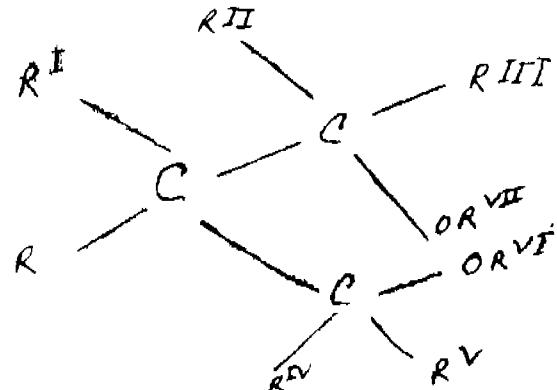
Inventors: PIER CAMILLO BARBE, LUCIANO NORISTI, RAIMONDO SCORDAMAGLIA, LUISA BARINO, ENRICO ALBIZZAT, UMBERTO GIANNINI, GIAMPIERO MORINI

Application No. 790/Cal/89 filed on 27th September, 1989

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 6 claims

A process for producing a catalyst for the polymerisation of alpha-olefins, comprising reacting in a manner such as herein described: (a) an  $\alpha$ -1-alkyl compound; (b) a 1, 3 di-ether having formula :



in which R, RI, RII, RIII, RIV and RV are the same or different and are H, linear or branched alkyl radicals, or cycloalkyl aryl, alkyliarylx or arylalkyl radicals with 1—18 carbon atoms, provided R and RI are not both hydrogen; RVI and RVII





## OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 25

The Opposition entered by the Sh. D. W. Bapat to grant of a patent of the application for Patent No. 160065 as notified in Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 16th January 1988 has been dismissed and patent has been ordered to be sealed on application.

## RENEWAL FEES PAID

152036 152264 152370 152376 152885 153095 153171 153222  
 153410 154138 154190 155391 155578 155625 155956 156143  
 156182 156475 156875 157391 157465 157497 157572 157573  
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 171217 171220 171394 171422 171424 171443 171445 171447  
 171473 171475 171480.

## REGISTRATION OF DESIGN

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in the entries is the date of registration in the entry.

Class 1. No. 165174. Sea Bird Industries, Partnership Firm of 308/5, Shahzada Bagh, Old Rohtak Road, Delhi-110035, India. "Compressor used in refrigeration stand". January 7, 1993.

Class 1. No. 165536. Millmore Engineering Pvt. Ltd. of 89 Old Mahabalipuram Road, Sholinganallur, Madras-600096, T.N., India. "Husking machine". Apr. 15, 1993.

Class 1. No. 165594. Fancoldi R.T. (Regd. Trust) of 403, Poststrasse, Ruggel, Liechtenstein FL 9491, Liechtenstein. "Diamond". April 28, 1993.

Class 1. No. 164746. Bhagyoday Iron Works of 4th Kumbharwada St. 26, First Pathan St., Bombay 400004, Maharashtra, India. Indian Partnership Firm. "Clamp for lock". September 3, 1992.

Class 1. No. 165813 Earl Bihari Pvt. Ltd. of 148-F, St. Cyril Road, Bandra, Bombay-400050, Maharashtra, India. "Hinge". June 29, 1993.

Class 1. No. 166050. Rajendra Somani of Oriental Containers Ltd. 1076, Dr. E. Moses Road, Worli, Bombay, Maharashtra, India. "Chamfered metal cap". August 18, 1993.

Class 4. No. 165477. Om Prakash Tiwari, Arbec Engineer of 71, Rathavilas Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka India. "Tile". March 29, 1993.

Class 4. No. 165988. Partecipazioni Bulgari S.p.A., Italian Co. of Via Gregoriana 5, 00187 Rome, Italy "Bottle". August 5, 1993.

Class 4. No. 165647. Yves Saint Laurent International B.V., Dutch Co. of World Trade Centre, Stravinskaalaan 4725, 1077, Amsterdam, Netherlands. "Perfume bottle". May 17, 1993.

Class 8. No. 166055. William Cherkzian & Son Inc. of 15F 30 Street N. Y., New York 10016, USA. "Cat pet". August 20, 1993.

Class 11. No. 166204. Ravissant, Indian Co. of 24, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019, India. "Garmet". September 17, 1993.

Class 12. No. 166008. Mohan Exports (India) Ltd., Indian Co. of Mohan House, Zamrudpur Community Centre, New Delhi-110048 India "Fabric". August 10, 1993.

R. A. ACHARYA  
 Controller General of Patents Designs  
 & Trade Marks

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